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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

An ACT *to encourage the ſpeedy payment of Arrearages of taxes into the Public Treaſury.*

(Paſſed the 20th of DECEMBER, 1787.*)*

WHEREAS many judgments have been obtained in behalf of this Commonwealth againſt ſheriffs, for taxes due prior to the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, together with intereſt and damages thereon and coſts; and it is judged expedient that ſuch ſheriffs ſhould be exonerated from the payment of a larger ſum than will reimburſe the public;

Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every ſheriff or Collector, againſt whom any judgment hath been or ſhall be obtained, for taxes due prior to the ſaid year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, to diſcharge the ſame by the payment of the principal ſum, together with ſix *per centum per annum* intereſt thereon, and coſts; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no ſheriff or collector ſhall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unleſs he ſhall make payment of one half the amount of ſuch judgment, on or before the firſt day of April next, and alſo full payment of the balance on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next. AND whereas doubts have ariſen under the act, to empower the high ſheriffs to proceed in a ſummary way againſt their deputies, and for other purpoſes, whether the executors and adminiſtrators of the high ſheriff ſhall be entitled to the remedy provided by the ſaid recited act againſt the under ſheriff of ſuch ſheriff;

Be it further enacted, That in caſe of the death of any high ſheriff, the executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch high ſheriff ſhall have the ſame remedy againſt the under ſheriffs of the ſaid ſheriff and their ſecurities, his and their executors and adminiſtrators, as is provided in the ſaid recited act in caſe of the high ſheriff.

An ACT *providing a* SINKING FUND *for the* GRADUAL REDEMPTION *of the* PUBLIC DEBT.

(Paſſed the 14th of DECEMBER, 1787.*)*

WHEREAS it will greatly tend to the eſtabliſhment of public credit, that ſome part of the revenue of the ſtate ſhall be applied to the gradual payment of part of the principal of the public debts; and it appearing to the preſent General-Aſſembly that ſome of the public funds, beſides makgood the ſeveral appropriations thereon charged, yeild a ſurplus which may be advantageouſly applied in redeeming certain public ſecurities of this ſtate, and of the United States; and by drawing the intereſt ariſing on ſuch ſecurities ſo redeemed as carry intereſt, and again applying the intereſt ſo drawn to the further redemption of like ſecurities, and ſo perpetually continuing the application thereof, a ſinking fund may be eſtabliſhed which will in a few years redeem a great proportion of the public debt, and enable government greatly to reduce the preſent amount of taxes;

Be it therefore enacted by the General-Aſſembly, That there ſhall be a fund called and known by the name of the Sinking Fund; the ſurplus ariſing from other funds not particularly appropriated, and ſuch unappropriated money as may, from time to time, be in the public treaſury which ſhall be by law directed to the ſupport of ſuch fund, and ſuch other occaſional aids as the General Aſſembly may direct ſhall conſtitute the ſaid ſinking fund. The ſaid fund ſhall be conducted and managed and the money therein applied, agreeable to the purpoſes of this act, in ſuch manner as the Governour with the advice of Council ſhall direct.

ALL military certificates, and other public ſecurities which carry an annual intereſt, and which have been collected in payment of taxes, or which may hereafter be collected in payment of taxes, ſhall be placed in the ſinking fund, and the Governour with the advice aforeſaid, ſhall, on behalf of the public, be entitled to warrants for the intereſt on ſuch certificates now due, or hereafter to become due, and to transfer the ſaid warrants, or to receive the money ariſing from the fund by law appropriated to the redemption thereof, in like manner as if the ſame were now held by the perſons in whoſe favour the ſaid ſecurities originally iſſued.

AND WHEREAS by an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, an additional duty was impoſed of ſix ſhillings per hogſhead on tobacco exported, and the money ariſing therefrom appropriated to the payment of a requiſition of Congreſs, which requiſition hath by a ſubſequent act of Congreſs been repealed, and it therefore becomes neceſſary to make a new appropriation of the money ariſing from the ſaid duty: *Be it therefore enacted*, That all the nett revenue which may ariſe from the ſaid additional duty of ſix ſhillings per hogſhead on tobacco ſhall be applied in aid of the ſinking fund. The Governour with advice of Council is hereby authoriſed and required to direct the ſale of the public tobacco which hath been received in payment of taxes, to be made either by public or private ſale, as to him with the advice aforeſaid may ſeem moſt for the public benefit, and either for ſpecie or ſuch public ſecurities as may be deemed moſt advantageous for the public, having at the ſame time due regard to the application of the money or public ſecurities ariſing from the ſale of ſuch tobacco agreeable to the appropriations made to ſpecific purpoſes; and if there ſhall be any ſurplus ariſing from the ſales thereof after making good ſuch appropriations the ſame ſhall be carried to the aid of the ſinking fund.

ALL the money and other aids now appropriated to the ſinking fund, or which may hereafter be appropriated to the ſame, ſhall be applied to the redemption of ſuch public ſecurities of this ſtate, or of the United States, as may in the opinion of the Executive be moſt for the public benefit, and will contribute in the greateſt degree to the increaſe of the ſaid fund, for which purpoſe they are hereby authoriſed and required to inveſt the money or warrants ariſing from the intereſt of the ſeveral ſecurities ſo redeemed, in like manner, to the redemption of the like or other ſecurities ſo as to render the ſaid ſinking fund productive in a compound ratio during its continuance.

ALL the money in the ſaid fund or which may hereafter be appropriated to the ſame, ſhall be applied in manner above mentioned to the redemption of the public ſecurities, and no money ſhall ever be drawn from the ſame for any other purpoſe by conſtruction of any general words in any act of the General Aſſembly, nor by any authority except ſome act of Aſſembly wherein the application of ſuch money ſhall be expreſsly directed and the ſinking fund ſpecially named.

THE Treaſurer ſhall cauſe to be regiſtered, in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, all the public ſecurities and certificates which ſhall come into his office by virtue of this act. An account of which, as well as a fair ſtate of the fund, ſhall be rendered annually to the General Aſſembly.

SO much of all and every act or acts as comes within the purview and meaning of this act is hereby repealed.

An ACT *to amend an act, intituled, an act to amend the act, intituled, an act to reſtrict* FOREIGN VESSELS *to certain* PORTS *in this* COMMONWEALTH.

(Paſſed the 5th of JANUARY, 1788.*)*

FOR the better ſecuring the revenue ariſing from duties on imports and exports, whereby the burthen of taxes upon the people may not be increaſed; and for regulating the trade of this Commonwealth, whereby foreigners may be placed on a more equal footing;

Be it enacted, That from and after the firſt day of *February* next, the following places ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby eſtabliſhed as ports of entrance and clearance for all ſhips and other veſſels coming from or going to any port or place without this Commonwealth, that is to ſay: For the diſtrict of *Elizabeth River*, the port of *Norfolk*; for the diſtrict of *James River*, the port of *Hampton*; for the diſtrict of *York River*, the port of *York*; for the diſtrict of *Rappahannock River*, the port of *Urbanna*; for the diſtrict of *South Potowmack*, at the ports of *Yeocomico*, or *Alexandria*: *Provided*, that all caſes of entrance or clearance at *Alexandria*, ſhall and may be made with a deputy, appointed by the Naval-Officer of the ſaid diſtrict, and reſiding at the ſaid port; for the diſtrict of *Accomack*, at *Accomack* court-houſe; and for the diſtrict of *Northampton*, the port of *Cherriſton*. And that all veſſels coming into or going out of this Commonwealth ſhall proceed to one or other of the ſaid ports as above directed; and ſhall there be ſubject to ſuch regulations as are or may be by law eſtabliſhed. And the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels ſhall perform and do all things which ſhall be lawfully demanded of them, or either of them, by the Naval-Officers reſiding at the ports reſpectively. And no ſhip or other veſſel coming into or going out of this Commonwealth, ſhall break bulk or ſail from thence without a legal permit for that purpoſe firſt obtained from the Naval-Officer at the port within the diſtrict into which ſuch veſſel ſhall enter, or from which ſuch veſſel may go.

AND be it further enacted, That the following places ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby eſtabliſhed as ports of delivery for the unlading and lading of all veſſels coming into or going out of this ſtate, not built within the United States and not wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, that is to ſay: For the diſtrict of *Elizabeth River*, the ports of *Norfolk* or *Portſmouth*; for the diſtrict of *James River*, the ports of *Bermuda-Hundred* or *City-Point*: for the diſtrict of *York-River*, the ports of *York Town* and *Weſt-Point*; for the diſtrict of *Rappahannock River*, the ports of *Tappahannock*, *Urbanna*, or *Port-Royal*; for the diſtrict of *Potowmack River*, the port of *Yeocomico*, mouth of *Quantico*, and *Alexandria*; for the diſtrict of *Accomack*, at *Folly's Landing*, and *Onancock*; and for the diſtrict of *Northampton*, at *Cherriſton*.

AND be it further enacted, That the following places, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby eſtabliſhed as ports of delivery for the unlading and lading of all veſſels coming into or going out of this Commonwealth, built within the United States, and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof, and navigated according to law, that is to ſay: For the diſtrict of *Elizabeth River*, the ports of *Norfolk*, *Portſmouth*, and *Suffolk*; for the diſtrict of *James River*, the ports of *Hampton*, *Bermuda-Hundred*, *City-Point*, *Peterſburg*, and *Rockett's Landing*, for the diſtrict of *York-River*, the ports of *York* and *Weſt-Point*; for the diſtrict of *Rappahannock River*, the ports of *Urbanna*, *Tappahannock*, *Port-Royal* and *Fredericksburg*; for the diſtrict of *Potowmack River*, the ports of *Yeocomico*, mouth of *Quantico*, and *Alexandria*; for the diſtrict of *Accomack*, *Folly's*

Lansing, and *Onahcock*; and for the district of *Northampton*, at *Cherriston*: *Provided always*, that any vessel built within the United States, and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof as aforesaid, and navigated according to law, shall and may lade at any port or place within this Commonwealth, with any article or articles for exportation.

AND be it further enacted, That no vessel coming into any of the aforesaid districts, from any port or place without this Commonwealth, or going from thence to any port or place without the same, except as before is excepted and provided for, shall be permitted to break bulk or unlade or lade on board any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, at any other port or place within the said districts, nor until a permit for that purpose be obtained, and all lawful duties, tonnage or imposts paid or secured to be paid as the law shall direct; and moreover the said vessels and the goods, wares and marchandize laden therein, and the masters, owners and crews thereof shall be subject to, and shall do and perform all manner of regulations and things established, or to be established or required by law, at the aforesaid ports of delivery. Any master or owner of any vessel aforesaid. or any owner, importer, or exporter of any goods, wares, or merchandize aforesaid, wilfully neglecting or refusing to comply with this act, shall forfeit the vessel, together with her rigging, tackle; and apparel, or the goods, wares, and merchandize, as the case may be, one half to the Commonwealth, and the other half to the informer, to be recovered by information in the court of Admiralty.

AND be it further enacted, That all persons owning any decked vessel above eighteen feet in length by the keel, to be employed as river or bay craft, shall obtain a register for the same, from the clerk of the court of the county or corporation, in which such owner may reside, specifying the names of the owner and shipper thereof, and the number of men employed therein, which shall be recorded by the clerk of the county or corporation aforesaid, in a book kept for that purpose, who shall receive the fee of two shillings and six pence for every vessel, to be paid by the owner thereof; and every owner, master or skipper of such river or bay craft, when employed by the owner or master of any vessel at the ports of delivery aforesaid, shall deliver to such owner or master employing the same, if demanded, a copy of the said register, under his hand, and shall be answerable for the safe keeping and delivery of all goods, wares, and merchandize received on board such river or bay craft, damage from winds and weather excepted, according to the order of the person shipping the same on board thereof, and for default therein, shall forfeit and pay the full value of such goods, wares and merchandize to the party grieved, recoverable by information, in the court of the county or corporation wherein such owner of craft may reside; and moreover shall be liable to an action for damages to the party grieved as aforesaid. If any owner, master or skipper of any vessel as aforesaid, to be employed as river or bay craft, shall presume to take on board his said vessel, any goods, wares, or merchandize upon freight or hire, not being first qualified therefor pursuant to this act, such owner, master or skipper shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, recoverable by information in any court of record within this Commonwealth, one half thereof to the person suing for the same, and the other half to the Commonwealth aforesaid. If any person not being a citizen of this Commonwealth, or some of the United States, and resident therein, be owner or part owner of any vessel employed as river or bay craft, such vessel shall be forfeited, together with her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture; one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth, recoverable in the court of Admiralty.

AND be it further enacted, That the district of *South-Quay* shall be a separate district as heretofore established; and that the Executive be, and they are hereby authorised to appoint a Naval Officer for the same, who shall keep his office at the port of *South Quay*. All masters or commanders of vessels coming into this Commonwealth shall be obliged to make a true and just report to the Naval Officer at the lowest port of entry upon the river, they shall be bound to, except the river *Potowmack*, of all the cargo on board of their vessel, a copy of which report shall be transmitted under the hand and seal of such Naval Officer to the deputy Naval Officer at the port of entry to which such vessel may proceed, where full entry shall be made and the duties secured, and if any master or commander of a vessel shall break bulk before he secures the duties, such vessel together with her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandize so unladen or put on shore shall be forfeited and condemned in the Court of Admiralty, one half to the informer, the other half to the use of the Commonwealth, and moreover the master or commander of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay the two hundred pounds, recoverable by plaint or information in any court of record, to the use of the informer.

AND be it further enacted, That so much of all and every other act or acts of Assembly as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

LIPTSTADT, (PRUSSIA) October 25.

THE King of Prussia will not accept the mediation of France in the affairs of Holland; but on condition, that the cabinet of Versailles will guarantee the following among other points, viz.

That the Province of Holland shall have no more right than the others.

That they shall every year elect a new Grand Pensioner.

That the Stadtholder shall not any longer receive commissions from the particular states, but only from the states general.

That the Duke Louis of Brunswick shall have satisfaction given, and be re-established in his dignities; and, That the Hague shall be a place of Sovereign right, and belong to all the Provinces.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

THE reason for the further prorogation of Parliament for twelve days is that the business may be finished with the French cabinet. The declarations signed at Paris, are only the beginning; the rest is to be settled by a Convention now on foot in that capital.

It is computed, that on the general sale of the articles agreed for by government, on the idea of a war, it will not leave a loss of one million; which million is to be provided for partly by the issuing of Exchequer bills, and partly by the surplus of the year's revenue.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 30.

THIS morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's principal, Secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the declaration and counter-declaration, of which the following are translations, which were respectively signed and exchanged at Versailles, on the 27th instant, by his Grace the Duke of Dorset, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the Right Hon. William Eden, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, on the part of his majesty, and by the Count de Montmorin, his most christian majesty's minister and secretary of state, having the department of foreign affairs, on the part of his most christian majesty.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the republic of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorized to ask, whether it is the intention of his Most Christian Majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his Most Christian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the Court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republic, in a manner conformable to the desire which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two courts: And it being also understood at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what has passed, his Majesty always anxious to concur in the friendly sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the 1st of January of the present year.

DORSET.

Versailles, Oct. 27, 1787. W. EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

The intention of his Majesty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the affairs of the republic of the United provinces, the communication made to the court of London on the 16th of last month, by Monsr. Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the King of Prussia has imparted his resolution, his Majesty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration above mentioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland. His Majesty therefore being desirous to concur in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two courts, agrees with pleasure, with his Britannic Majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, should be discontinued on each side and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the 1st of January of the present year. Le Cte de MONTMORIN.

Versailles, Oct. 27, 1787.

IN consequence of the declaration and counter declaration exchanged this day, the undersigned in the name of their respective sovereigns, agree, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the 1st of January of the present year.

DORSET.
W. EDEN.
Le Cte de MONTMORIN.

Versailles, Oct. 27, 1787.

SHELBURNE, Nov. 19.

IT may be necessary to inform the public, that the Light House, building at the entrance of this port, on M'Nutt's Head, can be seen five leagues at sea, and at first sight has been taken for a sail; mariners therefore will govern themselves accordingly. The masons, &c. employed in erecting it have quit till spring, as however fine the season, an accidental set in of frost and cold weather might injure the new work. It is now thirty feet nine inches high from the foundation, and more than a hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is yet to be carried 33 feet higher, exclusive of the lanthorn, and when finished, it is imagined will be seen at a greater distance than any other light house.

A finer season than the present fall no country upon earth can boast of, and is very similar to the fall of the years 83, 84, and 85. One untimely frost we have had in the month of September, which a good deal injured the buckwheat. But since then the weather has been so exceedingly fine and temperate, that in many places the strawberry vines have again blossomed out, and in some gardens the pinks are again blowing, and many other flowers are in full bloom. As yet we have not even had a spit of snow, and on Thursday last the thermometer was as high as 52

NEW-YORK, JAN. 10.

CAPTAIN HAIGHT, from St. Augustine, on Friday last (with some dollars) is the only vessel, except coasters, arrived here since last Thursday.——Westerly winds having generally prevailed, is supposed to be the reason, as several vessels are anxiously expected, both from Europe and the West Indies, &c. The several packets—from England France and Spain have, according to order, been out these eight weeks, and will doubtless arrive the first fair wind, if no accident has happened.

On Friday the 21st Dec. arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire in three days from Shelburne, the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Harwood who informs, that the Governour at Halifax had procured a number of workmen from different parts of Nova Scotia, and they work with unremitting industry on the fortifications, likewise that they were impressing seamen at Halifax. The day before he sailed, Captain Atkins arrived in a schooner, from Philadelphia, at Shelburne.

CARLISLE, January 2.

AS the riot on Wednesday last, and the burning of the effigies of two of the most distinguished characters in the state, in the public streets of Carlisle, by a mob on Thursday, has already made a considerable noise in the country, an impartial spectator, desirous of furnishing the public with a just and true state of facts, to enable them to form a proper judgement of the conduct of the parties concerned—begs leave to lay before them the following representation, for the truth of which he pledges himself, and which will appear by the depositions of a cloud of reputable and respectable witnesses, in the possession of John Agnew, Esq.

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, public notice being given by ringing the bell and beating the drum, a number of persons met at the public square, to testify their approbation of the proceedings of the late convention, in the most decent and orderly manner. A piece of artillery having been brought to the ground, and meterials collected for a bonfire; a number of men armed with bludgeons, came in regular order from one quarter of the town, while others sallied forth from different streets armed in the same manner. Major James A. Wilson (having been appointed with two other gentlemen, to make the necessary arrangement for the occasion) was preparing to have the gun loaded, when he was ordered by many of the armed party to desist, and many threats thrown out against any person who would attempt to kindle the bonfire; to which the Major replied, that those who were not disposed to rejoice, might withdraw; and that he hoped, people so pregnant with poverty as they appeared to be, would not wish to hinder their neighbours from shewing marks of joy, when they were pleased. Immediately after a number of barrels and staves were thrown at him one of which struck him on the breast, he then sprung forward to the persons who threw at him, and struck one of them with a small pine stick, to which a piece of pitch rope was fixed; he was then beat down by a number of blows from six or seven persons with bludgeons, who continued beating him after he fell. They would have taken his life had not a trusty old soldier thrown himself on the Major, and received the blows aimed at him; a general confusion took place. Mr. Robert Miller, jun. was attacked by a person, who with both hands wielded a massy bludgeon, and while he was engaged with the first, received several blows from one who stood behind him. The persons met for the purpose of the celebration, altogether unprepared for such an assault (being even without walking canes) were forced to return. The armed party having accomplished their premeditated designs of preventing the public rejoicing, proceeded to spike the cannon, and having made a large fire, committed to the flames the connon and its carriage, together with a sledge on which it had been drawn to the ground. They then sent for an Almanack containing the

federal conſtitution, which was formally burned. Loud huzzas were repeated, with damnation to the 46 members, and long live the virtuous 23.

On Thurſday at 12 o'clock, I underſtood that the friends to government intended to carry into execution the reſolution of the celebration of the event from which, the evening before they had been ſo violently prevented. I went to the place, found them at the court houſe armed chiefly with muſkets and bayonets; they diſcovered every pacific diſpoſition but at the ſame time the moſt determined reſolution to repel, at the riſk of their lives, any attack which might be made on them. A bonfire was made, and the ratification of the conſtitution by this ſtate was read, accompanied by the acclamations of all the people preſent, repeated vollies of muſketry and firing of cannon.

I cannot help giving my praiſe to the good order and coolneſs and determined ſpirit with which the buſineſs was conducted, although the mob made their appearance in ſeveral places, armed with guns and bludgeons, and even came cloſe to where the federaliſts were firing the cannon, and uſed threatening language, which was treated with every poſſible contempt, and no violence offered to them. The federaliſts remained two hours on the ground, teſtified their joy with every appearance of harmony and good humor, and returned without any diſturbance to their homes. Immediately after a drum beat—the mob gathered—collected barrels, and proceeded to the court-houſe with noiſe and tumult, when there was brought from an adjacent lot, two effigies with labels on their breaſts, THOMAS M'KEAN, Chief juſtice, and JAMES WILSON, the Calledonian. They formed in order, had the effigies carried in front, preceded only by a noted Captain of militia, who declared he was inſpired from Heaven, paraded the ſtreets, and with ſhouts and moſt dreadful execrations committed them to the flames.—It is remarkable that ſome of the moſt active people in the riot of Wedneſday evening, and the mob of Thurſday, have came to this country within theſe two years—men prefectly unknown, and whoſe characters were too obſcure to attract the notice of the inhabitants of this place, and others who but lately have ſtripped off the garb of Britiſh ſoldiers. I think it improper to prejudice the public by naming the perſons concerned in theſe attrocious riots, as proſecutions are about to be comenced in the name of the ſtate againſt them. Every lover of good order muſt lament the wound the dignity of the ſtate has received in burning in the public ſtreet, in one of the laregeſt towns in open day, the effigy of the firſt magiſtrate of the commonwealth. Proceedings of this kind are really alarming, directly tend to the diſſolution of all governments, and muſt receive the reprobation of every honeſt citizen.

I was invited, being an old man, to ſpend the evening with the federaliſts, at Mr. Joſeph Poſtlethwait's tavern, where an elegant ſupper had been prepared--a number of the reſpectable inhabitants of Carliſle, convened there and ſpent the evening with the moſt perfect harmony, good humour and conviviality. After ſupper the following toaſts were drank.

1. The Federal Conſtitution.
2. General Waſhington, and the Federal Conſtitution.
3. The ſtates who acceded to the Federal Conſtitution.
4. A ſpeedy acceſſion and ratification of the Conſtitution by all the ſtates.
5. The patriotic forty ſix.
6. The preſident of the ſtate.
7. The chief juſtice of Pennſylvania, and member of the late convention.
8. The honorable James Wilſon, Eſq. of Philadelphia.
9. Major James Armſtrong Wilſon.
10. An encreaſe of the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of America.
11. May the flag of the United Sates fly triumphant in all the ports of the world.
12. Our friends in Europe.

RICHMOND, JAN. 31.

BY late accounts from Jamaica we learn, that a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt at that iſland about the 20th of November laſt. By the ſeverity of the ſhock, the town-clock at Kingſton, and many private ones, were ſtopped, and the church bell was obſerved to ſtrike diſtinctly two or three times; the inhabitants were alſo conſiderably alarmed by the tottering of houſes, &c. The earthquake was alſo ſenſibly felt at Port-Royal and Montego-Bay.

A gentleman from the back country informs, that accounts had been received there, that a flat belonging to Kentucky, going down the river, had been ſunk by a Spaniſh veſſel, and ſeveral of the people killed or drowned, the reſt ſaving themſelves by ſwimming. Soon after a Spaniſh batteau arrived at Kentucky to purchaſe flour, when a number of the inhabitants, in revenge, attacked the Spaniards, killed ſeveral, and forced the others to fly. It is apprehended that theſe quarrels may be attended with ſerious conſequences.

At a late meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, they agreed to and ſigned reſolutions to the effect following:—That from and after the firſt day of January 1788, they would kill no lamb, for ſale, or their families uſe, nor buy any of the ſame, or ſuffer it to be bought or uſed in their families, until the firſt day of January 1789---That on the firſt day of January next, they would appear in a dreſs of the manufacture of one or more of the United States, at a general meeting to be held on that day-- That they would encourage and promote as far as they reaſonably could, the uſe of American manufactures, by always giving them the preference to foreign articles, when there is any reaſonable porportion between their prices and goodneſs.

Friday laſt were executed at the gallows near this city, John Price Roſby, and James M'Connell Fox, purſuant to their ſentence.—both of which before their death wrote a confeſſion.

We learn that in the courſe of this month, the ſtates of New Hampſhire and Connecticut have adopted the propoſed FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, the latter by a majority of 127 to 40. —— five ſtates have now ratified the Federal Government, viz. Delaware, Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, Connecticut, and New Hampſhire

ARRIVALS, AT NORFOLK.

Ship Mermaid, Hunter, Glaſgow.
——Minerva, Johnſton, Oſtend.
——Letty, M'Carty, Bourdeaux.
——Olive Branch, Hay, Grenada.
——Margaret, Harve, do.
——Friendſhip, Milford, London.
——Elephant, Tarbert, Haver-de-Grace.
Brig Jeſſey, Fleck, Liverpool.
——Abby, Braidrwaite, ditto.
——Aurora, Gardner, Grenada.
Schooner Grace, Dougal, Aux Cayes.
——Abby, Baron, St. Euſtatia.
——Friendſhip, Godfrey, St. Kitts.
Sloop Sally, Lawrence, Cape Francois.
——Poplar, Wood, Bermuda.

CLEARANCES.

Brig deſire, Gibſon, Antigua.
Sloop Apollo, Cox, St. Vintcents

Hiſtorical ANECDOTE.

SADI, the celebrated Perſian Philoſopher and hiſtorian, relates an entertaining and inſtructive anecdote of Coſroes, King of Perſia. This Prince had a Miniſter of ſtate, whoſe character was ſo amiable, that it was difficult to determine by whom he was moſt beloved, by the King or by the people. At length, this able Miniſter demanded his diſmiſſion; but Coſroes, unwilling to loſe ſuch an able and wiſe ſtateſman, deſired an explanation. "Why would you deſert me, ſaid the afflicted Monarch; have you any cauſe of complaint? Has not the dew of my benevolence fallen upon thee? Have not all my ſlaves been ordered to make no diſtinction between thy orders and mine? Are not you next my heart? Have you any thing to aſk that I can grant? Speak, and you ſhall be ſatisfied; only do not think of leaving me." Mitranes, the Miniſter, made this reply: "O King, I have ſerved thee with zeal and fidelity, and thou haſt moſt amply rewarded me; but nature now requires from me one of the moſt ſacred of all duties—I have a ſon, who can only learn from me how to ſerve thee or thy ſucceſſors hereafter, as I have done; let me purſue this private duty, after all my care for the public good." Coſroes granted his requeſt, but upon this condition, that he ſhould take the young Prince his ſon along with him into his retreat, and educate both the youths together. Mitranes ſet out for his rural retreat, and after five or ſix years abſence he returned, and his pupils to Court. Coſroes was overjoyed to ſee his ſon again, but upon examination he was greatly chagrined to find that he had not made the ſame progreſs in his ſtudies as the ſon of Mitranes; in ſhort, he was greatly inferior to him in point of real merit. The King complained to the Miniſter of this ſtriking difference; and his reply ſhould be a leſſon to all young men of good diſpoſitions. "O King, my ſon had made a better uſe than your's of the inſtructions I gave to both; my attention has been equally divided between them, but my ſon knows that his dependence muſt be on mankind, while I could never conceal from your's, that men ſhould be dependent upon him."

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLAINTIFF.
against
HENRY BELL JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H C. C.

LOST

ON SATURDAY FORENOON,
JANUARY 26. 1788.
A SILVER WATCH,
Between Shockoe Hill of Richmond, and the Brock,
With the makers name and number as follows:
E. MORTON, LONDON;
NUMBER 18188.
Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid watch to Mr. DAVIS, Printer; or to the ſubſcriber in Richmond, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward.
JOHN BRANDER.

M'GUIRE's ENGLISH SCHOOL,

IS removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Waddill, on the croſs ſtreet leading to the ferry, and near Mr. Pleaſant Youngbuſband's —He hopes the liberal plan which he has adopted in reducing the price of ENGLISH TUITION, joined to his conduct in his line of buſineſs, will enſure him the encouragement and eſteem of the citizens of Richmond — He returns his grateful thanks to thoſe who have already honoured him with the tuition of their children, and doubts not, by a ſteady and uniform attention to the important charge committed to his care, to merit the continuance of their favour.—He will undertake private tuition at any vacant houſes, and he means to conduct it in the ſame manner as is uſed in the chief cities in Britain

RICHMOND, January 30, 1788

SOUTHALL & HAY,

BEG leave to return their grateful thanks to the public for the encouragement which their brewery has met with, and to inform them, that, on account of the excellent quality of the laſt years crop of barley, and the ſeveral duties impoſed by the Aſſembly on foreign malt liquors, they are thereby enabled to make the quality of their beers better than heretofore, and on account of the ſcarcity of ſpecie, they will receive in payment intereſt and civil liſt warrants and all other public ſecurities at their current value.—As it is their earneſt deſire to bring their beers to as great perfection as poſſible, and to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to all thoſe who will encourage domeſtic manufactures: they flatter themſelves with the generous aid of the public, without which, no new manufacture can be brought to perfection.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1788.

Thomas Rutherford,

BEGS leave to inform the public, as it is his intention to take a trip to EUROPE in the courſe of the ſpring, and therefore finding it neceſſary to cloſe all accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, that he can give no further credit on any account whatever, he therefore hopes no one will apply on that ſcore, he alſo begs leave to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that it will be out of his power to grant any further indulgence, but that to accommodate them, he will receive in payment of their accounts, tobacco, or other country produce, or public ſecurities at their current value.

☞ He has alſo on Hand,

A conſiderable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms.

RICHMOND, Jan 16, 1788.

☞ *All perſons indebted to the printer hereof for Gazettes, &c. are earneſtly requeſt to call and diſcharge their accounts.*

Warrington & Keene,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,
That they are removed from the Store of
Iſaac Younghuſband, Eſquire,
Oppoſite to Galt's Tavern,
And have opened FOR SALE,
An extenſive and general ASSORTMENT of
PRIME SEASONABLE

GOODS,

At their new ſtore near the old Capitol, built upon the ſame ſpot where JAMES WARRINGTON was burnt out in the fire of January 1787, which they are determined to diſpoſe of by the package, piece, or otherwiſe, on the moſt moderate terms.

*** Military certificates, intereſt warrants, &c. as alſo tobacco, and ginſang, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1788.

For Sale,

THE Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, and two lots whereon it ſtands, with all the improvements; alſo two lots on the back ſtreet, on which are good ſtables, with 28 double ſtalls. Adjoining the ſaid lot is a genteel dwelling houſe 44 by 24, with two rooms, and a 12 foot paſſage below, and 4 rooms above, at preſent occupied by Col. JAMES INNES, likewiſe a ſmall lot with a dwelling houſe on it, adjoining the Maſon's Hall.

A part of the above property will be ſold for caſh, the remainder for long credit, with bond and approved ſecurity.

GABRIEL GALT.

¶ It is requeſted by the ſubſcriber that thoſe who are indebted to him either on bond or open account to make ſpeedy payments, as he is determined to put them into the hands of an Attorney to bring ſuit without deſcrimination. Thoſe that he is indebted to will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, that he may make proviſion for the payment of them.

G. GALT.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1788.

Will be Sold,

On the premiſes, on Monday the 25th of February, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

THE LAND,

In LUNENBURG county, lately advertiſed, beloning to the eſtate of Mr. William Barrett, deceaſed. It is divided into four tracts of about 700 acres each, payments will be required at different periods, which may make it eaſy to the purchaſers after paying one eighth part on the day of ſale. A quantity of CORN and FODDER will be ſold at the ſame time for caſh or tobacco, by

THE EXECUTORS.

MOULD CANDLES, at 1 s. per pound,

By MYER DERKHEIM, at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſ. Moſſes and Joſeph A. Myers, oppoſite Meſſ. Montgomery, Henry, & co. The beſt turpentine ſoap, at 9d. the ſingle pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen ſtuff in exchange for ſoap.

Any perſon finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Jan. 2, 1788.

JANUARY 1, 1788.

I AM directed to forewarn all perſons from the preſent date, from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION.—Any one offending herein after this caution, may depend upon being taken notice of.

THOMAS CARTER, Overſeer.

May be had at this Office,

PRICE 7½d.

A ſtatement of the Public DEBT,

By Mr. William Ronald, one of the committee appointed for that purpoſe.

THE purchaſers of negroes at the ſale made by the Executors of JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, the 9th and 10th days of February laſt, are hereby requeſted to take notice, that their bonds become due on ſaid days next month, when, if not punctually diſcharged, intereſt accrues from the reſpective dates thereof—They are fathar deſired to obſerve that if due attention is not paid to this requeſt, their bonds muſt be immediately put into the hands of Attornies—The ſame notice is given to every other debtor, either by bond or open account. It is not to be conſidered as a threat, nor need any apology be made more than to obſerve, a ſpeedy collection muſt take place, or the eſtate entruſted to our charge be ſacrificed, when more is due than againſt it, and no other alternative.

The claimants who attended to our public requeſt in June 1785, (Meſſrs. Hayes and Nicholſon's papers) of making their juſt demands known, have our thankful acknowledgments; thoſe who have not complied therewith, are again called on, that ample proviſion may be made for their diſcharge.

ADAM HUNTER,
And } *Ex'ors.*
ABNER VERNON,

January 1, 1788.

SNUFF

MILLS,

AT

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack, For the Year 1788,

Being Beſextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

For Sale,

A PAIR OF ELEGANT

CHARIOT HORSES,

OF FULL SIZE,

For READY MONEY.

For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of January 1788, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to belong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£. 7	10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,	5	0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.